

Figure 1

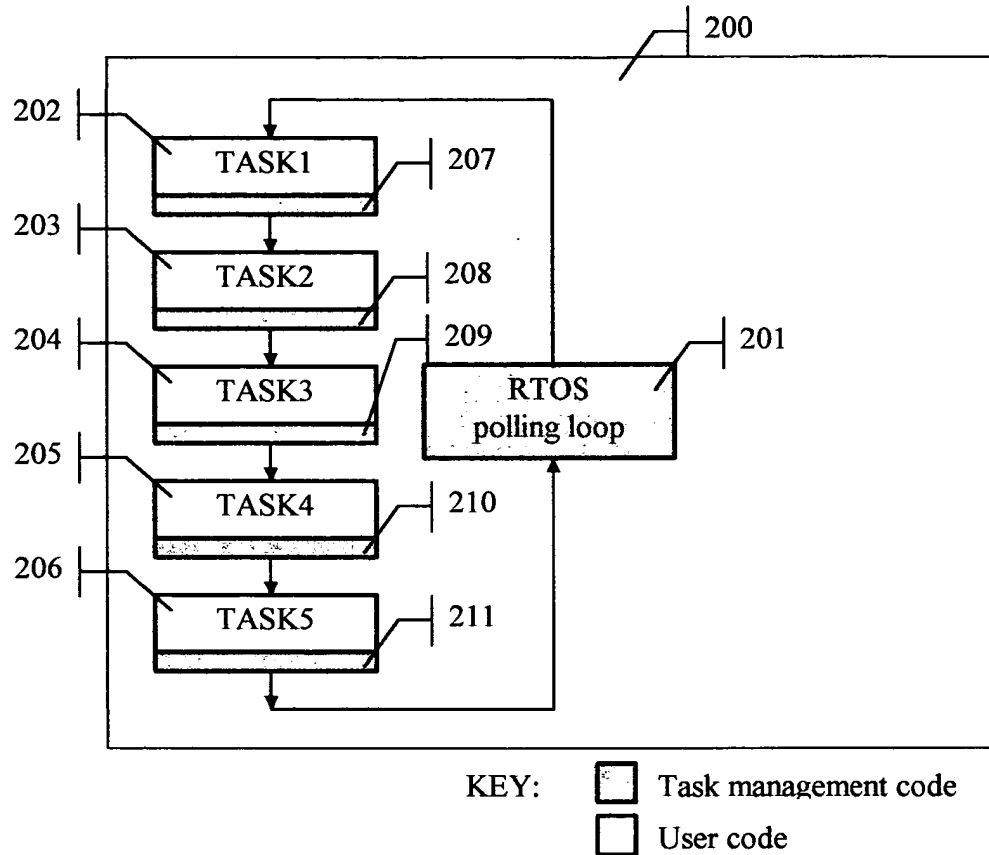


Figure 2

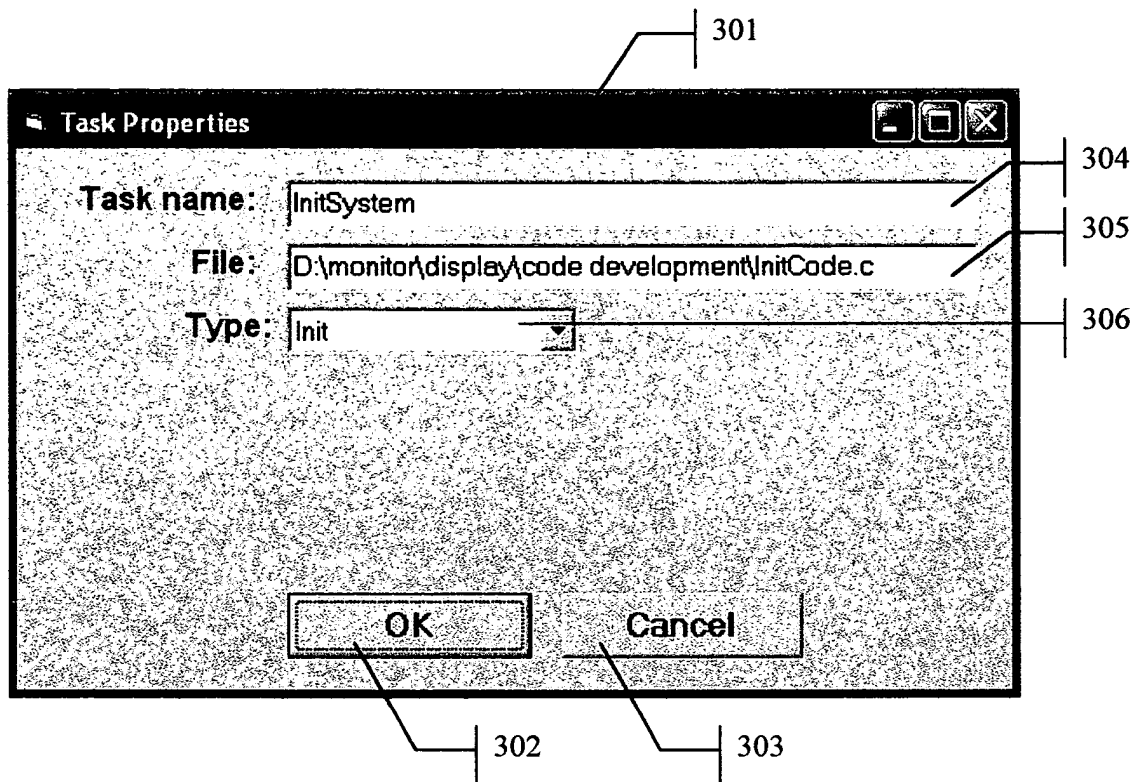


Figure 3

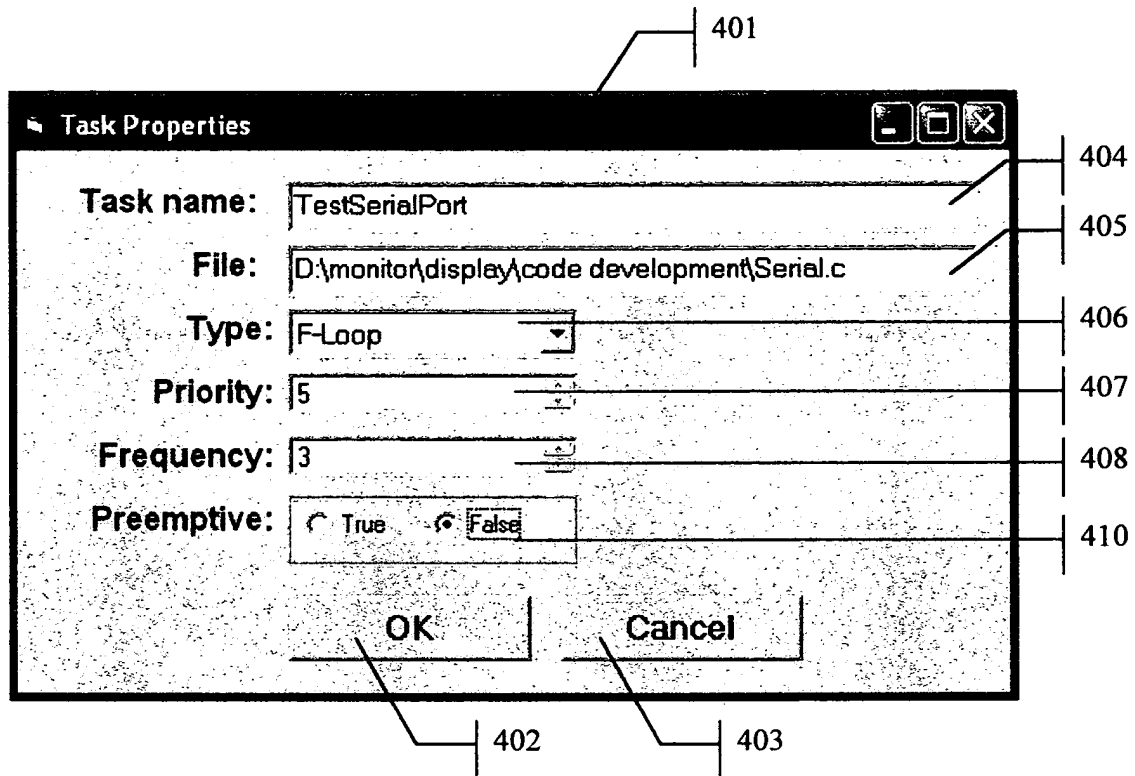


Figure 4

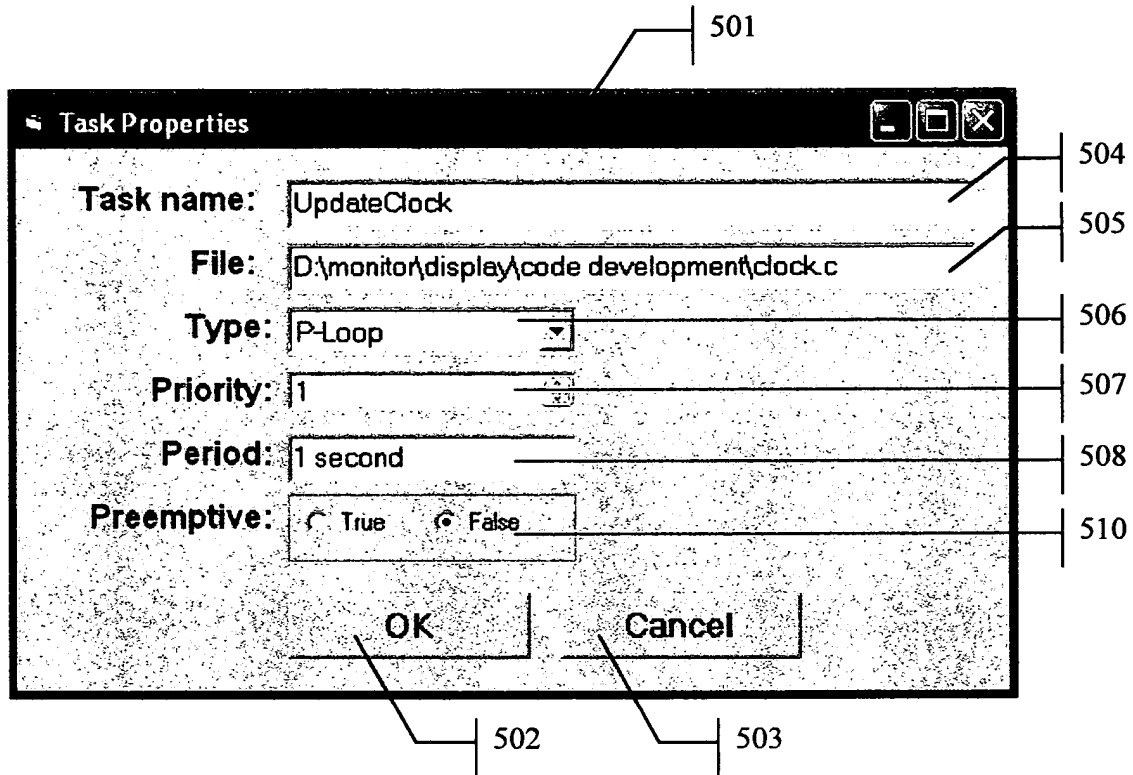


Figure 5

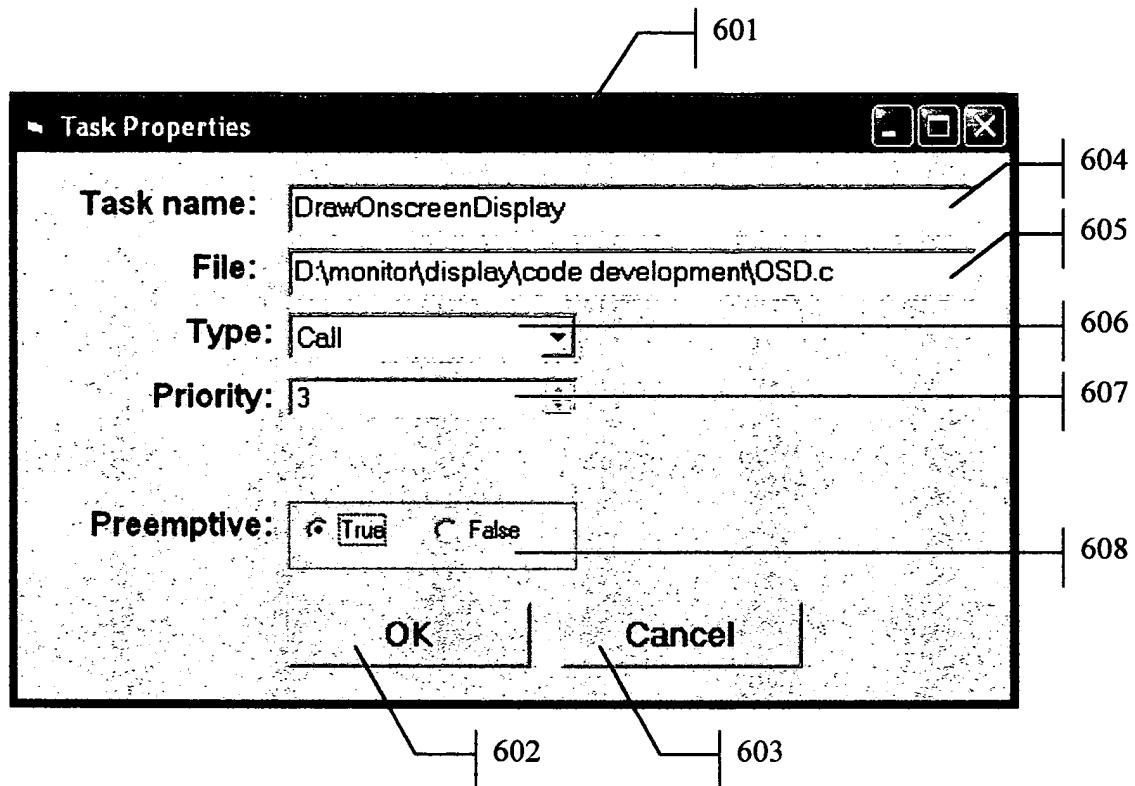


Figure 6

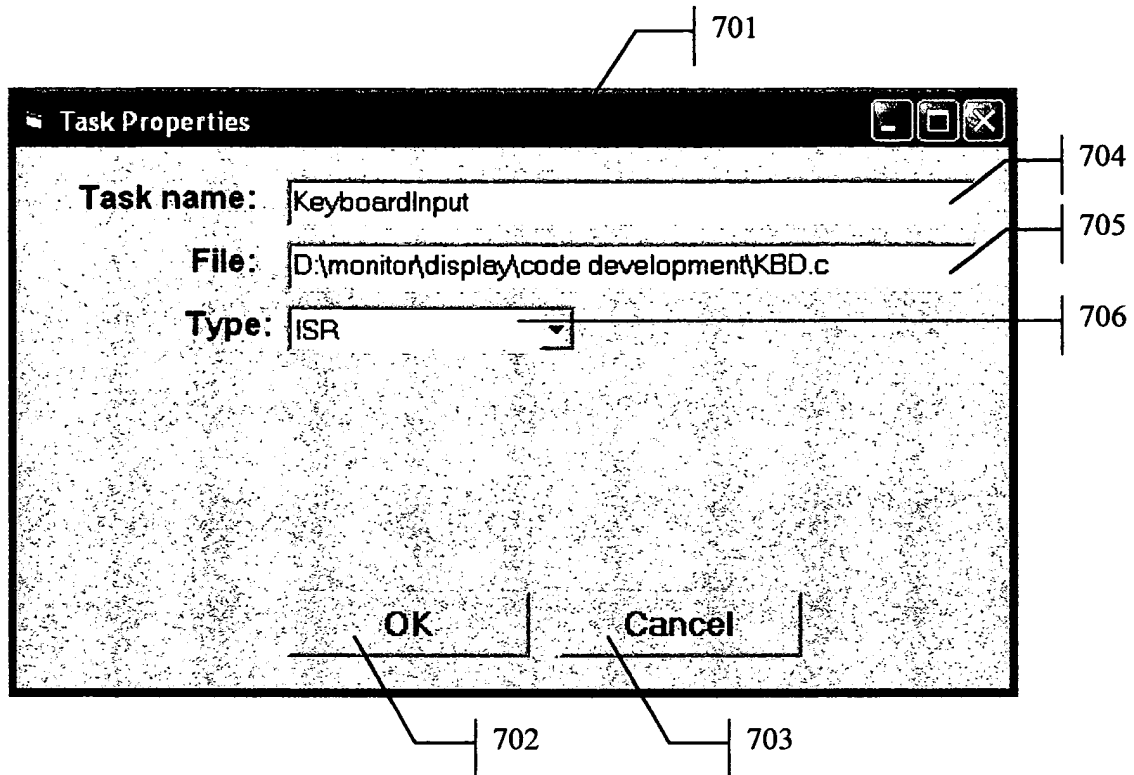


Figure 7

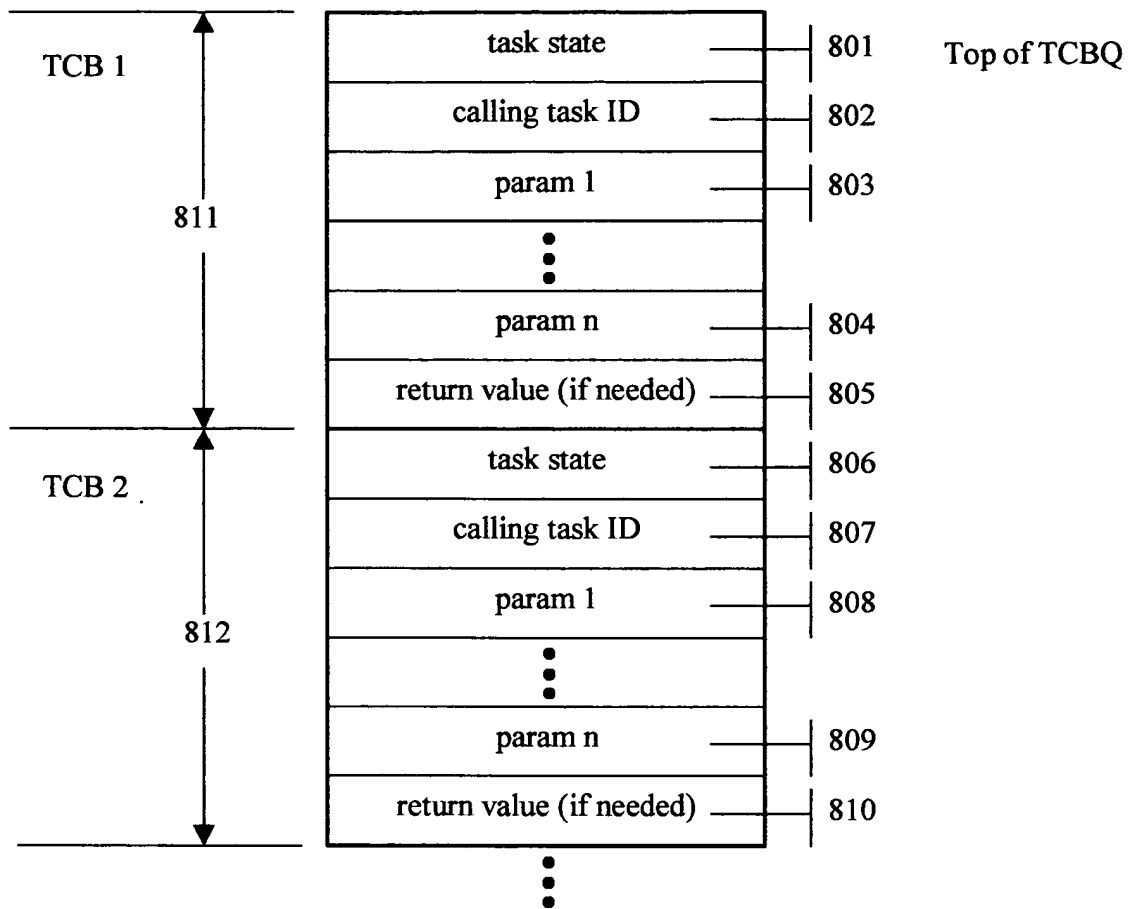


Figure 8

<code>SynthOS_X_write(SynthOS_taskx_TCBQ, n, x);</code>	Writes value x to n positions below top of TCBQ for task x
<code>SynthOS_X_write_next(SynthOS_taskx_TCBQ, x);</code>	Writes value x to next empty position in TCBQ for task x
<code>SynthOS_X_read(SynthOS_taskx_TCBQ, n, x);</code>	Reads value x from n positions below top of TCBQ for task x
<code>SynthOS_X_discard(SynthOS_taskx_TCBQ, n);</code>	Pops n locations off top of TCBQ, discards values popped, writes first location with 0

Figure 9

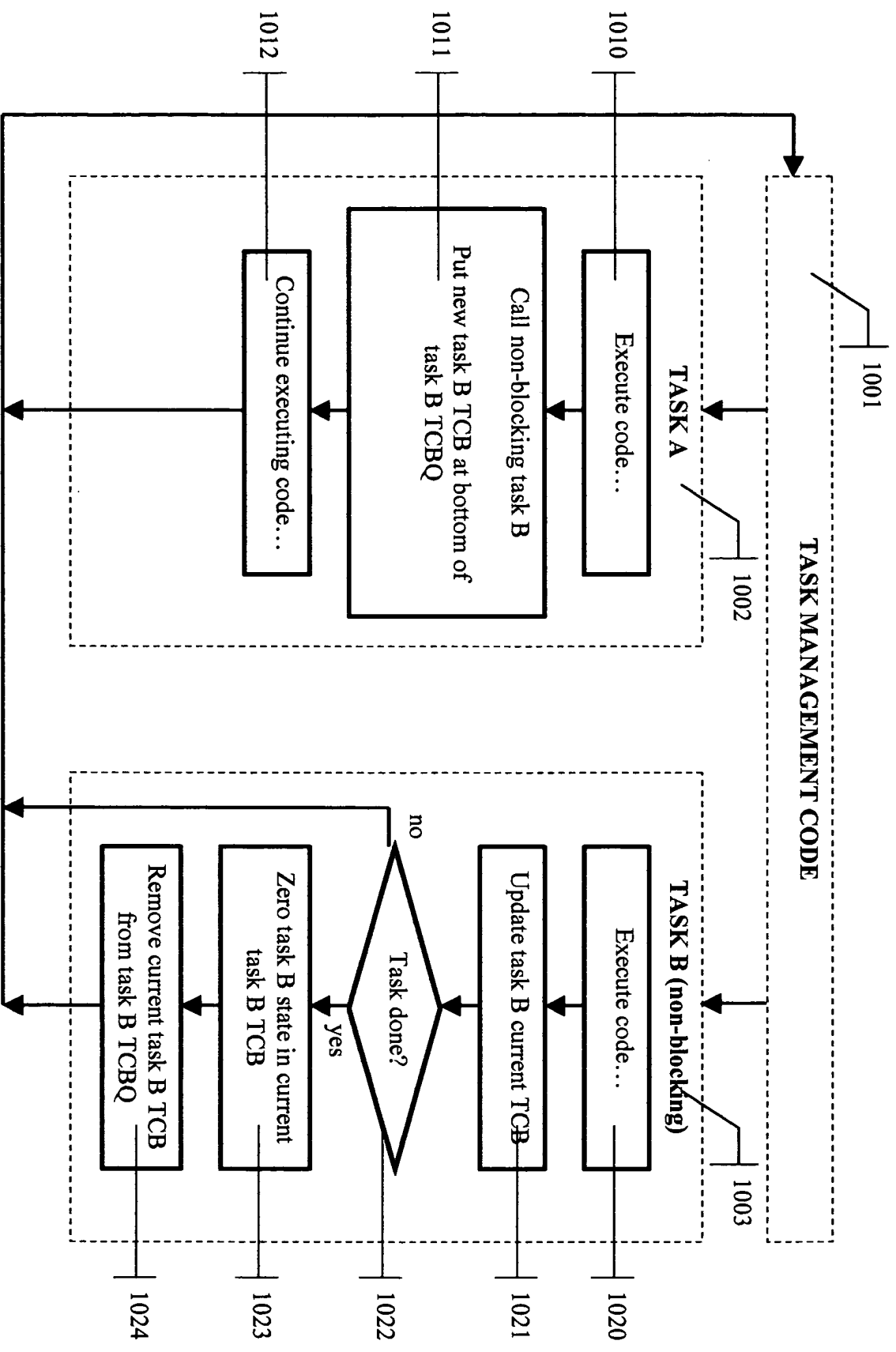


Figure 10

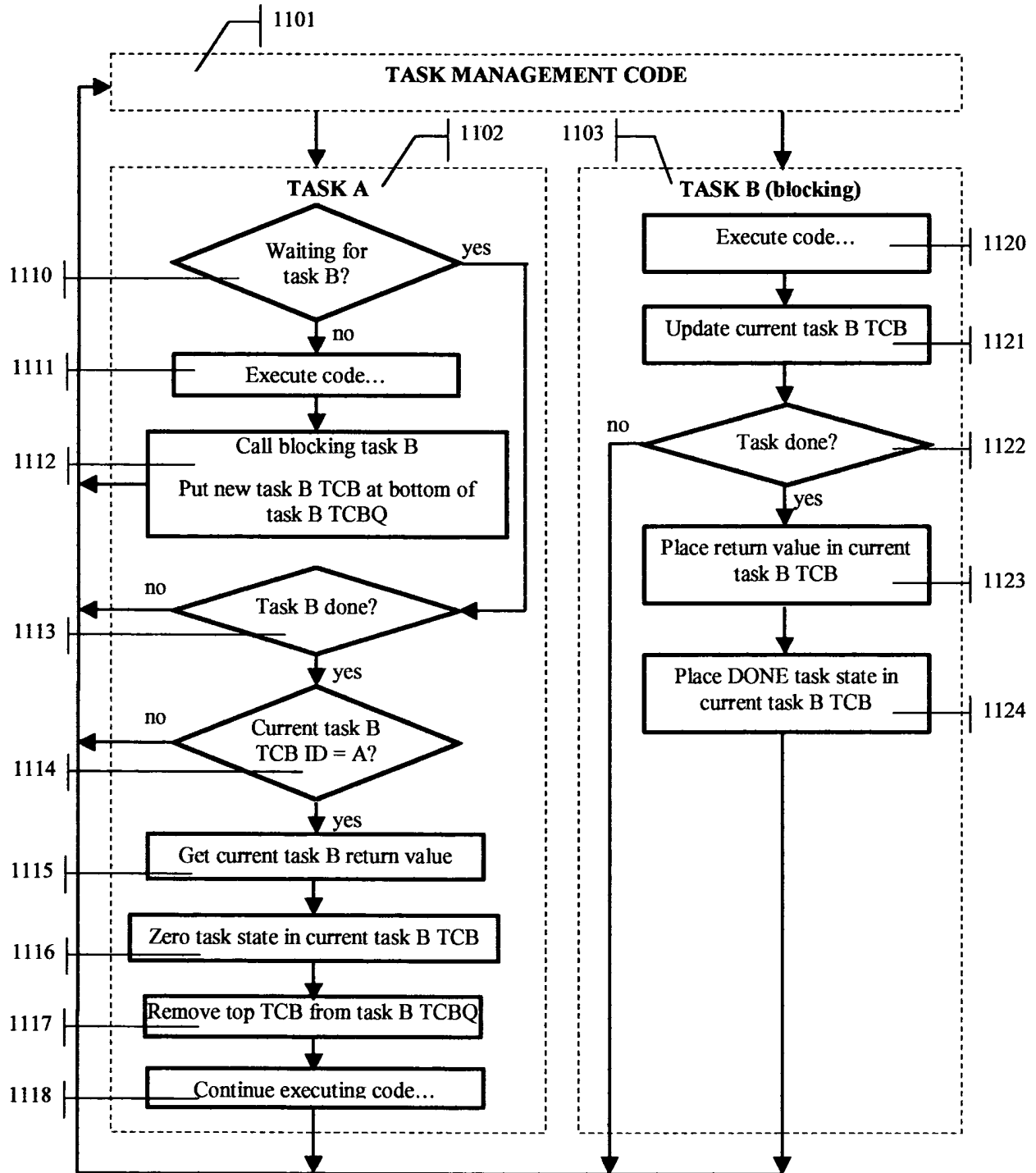


Figure 11

1201

Project Properties

Project Name: Project X 1204

Files: D:\monitor\Code development\clock.c
D:\monitor\Code development\KBD.c 1205
D:\monitor\Code development\InitCode.c
D:\monitor\Code development\OSD.c
D:\monitor\Code development\Serial.c
D:\monitor\Code development\Defines.h

Target: Motorola 68HC05 1206

Language: Assembly 1207

Algorithm: polling loop 1208

Contact: Vladimir Nabokov 1209

Company: PaleFire Corporation 1210

Website: www.palefire.com 1211

E-mail: vlad@palefire.com 1212

Description: Mobile Phone Prototype
Advanced communication device for communicating
To be used in X-5 situations 1213

OK Cancel 1202 1203

Figure 12

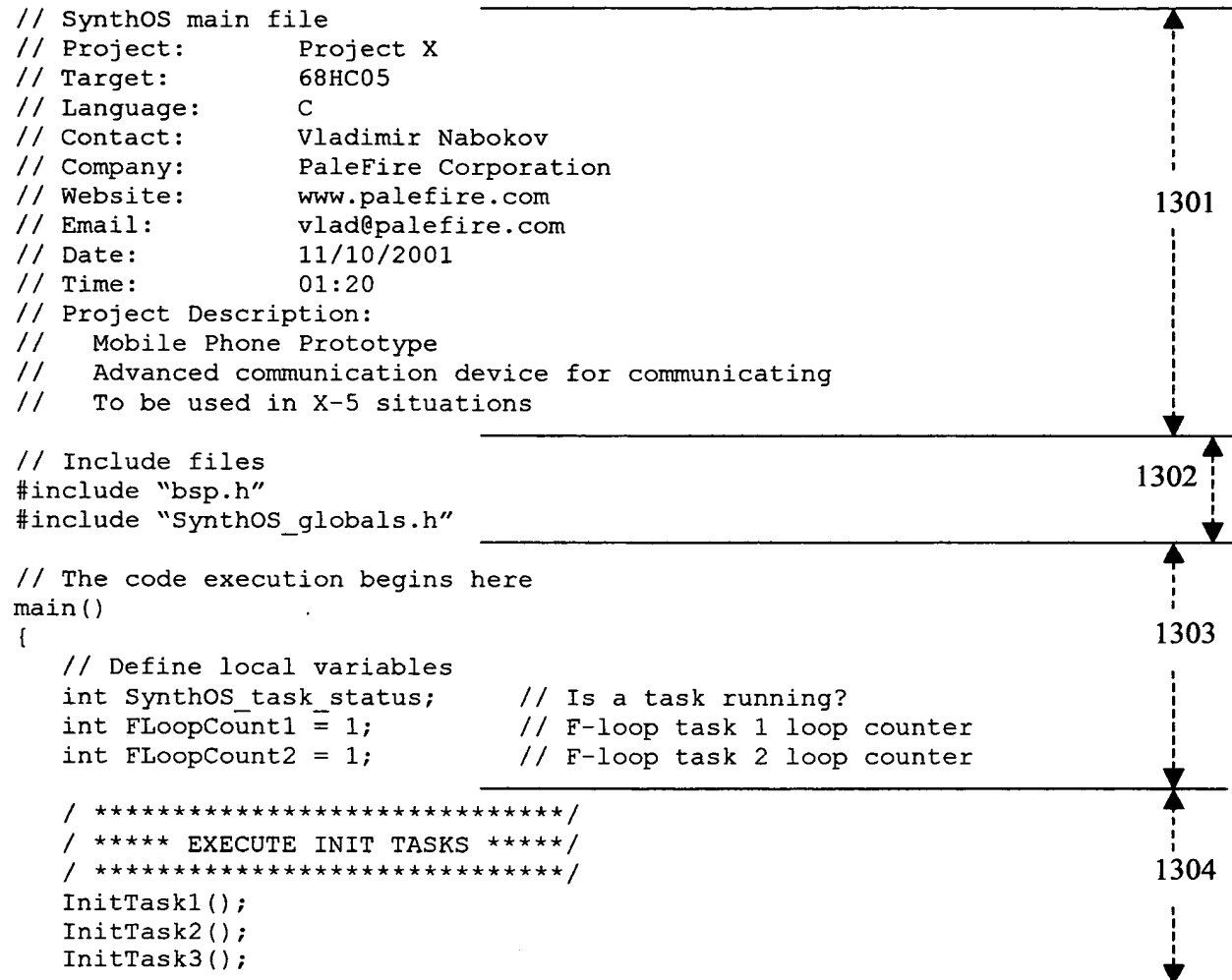


Figure 13a

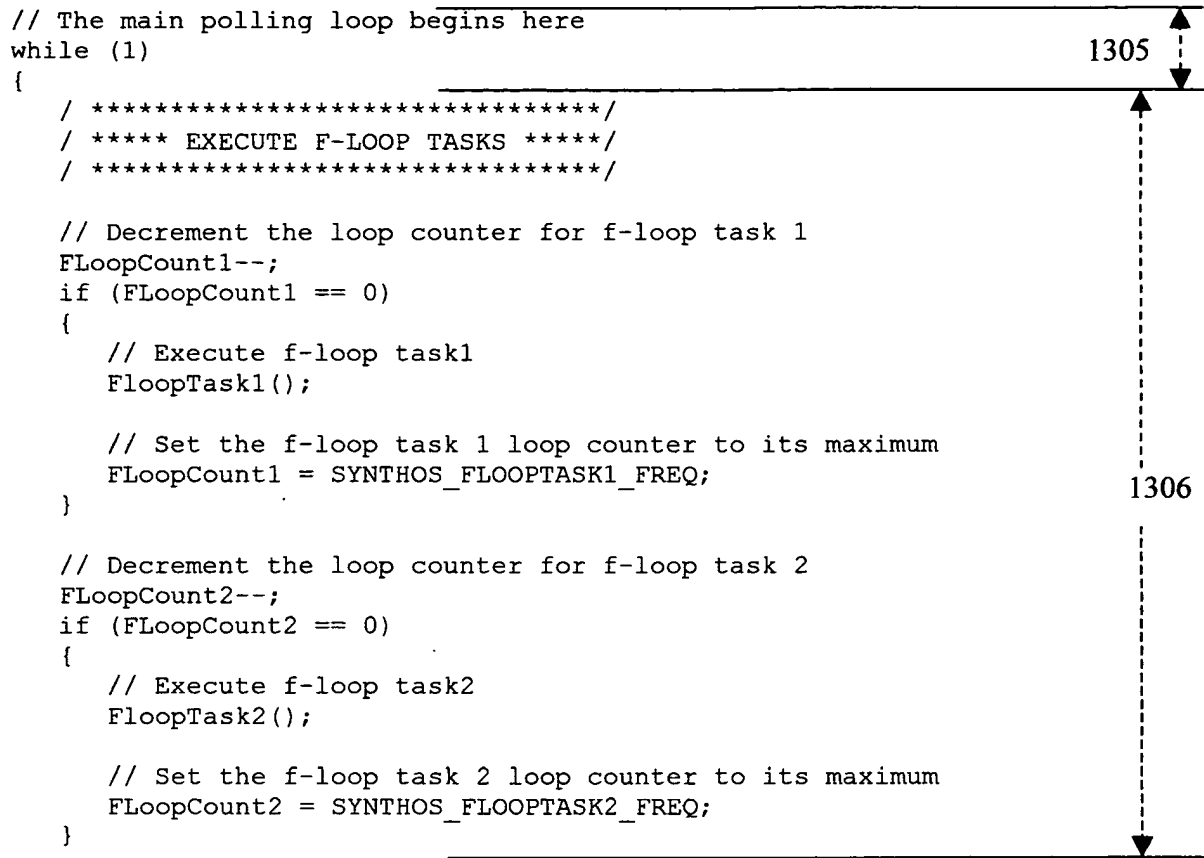


Figure 13b

```

/ *****/
/ ***** EXECUTE P-LOOP TASKS *****/
/ *****/

// Check status of p-loop task 1 from its TCB
SynthOS_X_read(SynthOS_PLoopTask1_TCBQ, 0,
    SynthOS_task_status);
// If task is not idle, execute it
if (SynthOS_task_status != SYNTHOS_TASK_IDLE)
    PLoopTask1();

// Check status of p-loop task 2 from its TCB
SynthOS_X_read(SynthOS_PLoopTask2_TCBQ, 0,
    SynthOS_task_status);
// If task is not idle, execute it
if (SynthOS_task_status != SYNTHOS_TASK_IDLE)
    PLoopTask2();

/ *****/
/ ***** EXECUTE CALL TASKS *****/
/ *****/

// Execute all call tasks from highest priority to lowest

// Read the status of call task 1 from its TCB
SynthOS_X_read(SynthOS_CallTask1_TCBQ, 0, SynthOS_task_status);
// If task is not idle, execute it
if (SynthOS_task_status != SYNTHOS_TASK_IDLE)
    CallTask1();

// Read the status of call task 2 from its TCB
SynthOS_X_read(SynthOS_CallTask2_TCBQ, 0, SynthOS_task_status);
// If task is not idle, execute it
if (SynthOS_task_status != SYNTHOS_TASK_IDLE)
    CallTask2();
}
}

```

1307

1308

The diagram illustrates the execution flow of the provided code. A vertical dashed line on the right side of the code block has two arrows pointing downwards, indicating the sequence of execution. The first arrow is positioned next to the line number 1307, which corresponds to the start of the 'EXECUTE P-LOOP TASKS' section. The second arrow is positioned next to the line number 1308, which corresponds to the start of the 'EXECUTE CALL TASKS' section. The code is enclosed in a block structure with opening and closing curly braces at the bottom.

Figure 13c

```

// SynthOS timer ISR
#include "SynthOS_globals.h"

timer()
{
    // Decrement the p-loop task 1 counter
    PLoopTask1Counter--;
    // Check to see if it is time to execute p-loop task 1
    if (PLoopTask1Counter == 0)
    {
        // Put a new TCB in the TCBQ for task 1
        // Put task 1 into initial state 1
        SynthOS_X_write_next(SynthOS_PLoopTask1_TCBQ, 0, 1);
        SynthOS_x_write_next(SynthOS_PLoopTask1_TCBQ, 1, TIMER_ID);
        SynthOS_x_write_next(SynthOS_PLoopTask1_TCBQ, 2, a);
        SynthOS_x_write_next(SynthOS_PLoopTask1_TCBQ, 3, b);
        SynthOS_x_write_next(SynthOS_PLoopTask1_TCBQ, 4, c);

        // Set the p-loop task 1 counter to its maximum
        PLoopTask1Counter = SYNTHOS_PLOOPTASK1_PERIOD;
    }

    // Decrement the p-loop task 2 counter
    PLoopTask2Counter--;
    // Check to see if it is time to execute p-loop task 2
    if (PLoopTask2Counter == 0)
    {
        // Put a new TCB in the TCBQ for task 1
        // Put task 1 into initial state 1
        SynthOS_X_write_next(SynthOS_PLoopTask2_TCBQ, 0, 1);
        SynthOS_x_write_next(SynthOS_PLoopTask2_TCBQ, 1, TIMER_ID);

        // Set the p-loop task 2 counter to its maximum
        PLoopTask2Counter = SYNTHOS_PLOOPTASK2_PERIOD;
    }
}

```

The diagram shows two horizontal lines representing memory boundaries. The top line is labeled '1401' with an upward-pointing arrow. The bottom line is labeled '1402' with a downward-pointing arrow. A vertical dashed line with arrows at both ends connects the two lines, indicating a range of memory addresses. The code is positioned between these lines, with the first task block (task 1) starting at address 1401 and the second task block (task 2) starting at address 1402.

Figure 14a

```

/ *****/
/ ***** EXECUTE PREEMPTIVE TASKS *****/
/ *****/

// Execute and pause execution of preemptive tasks

// Decrement the timer loop counter for preemptive task 1
PreemptiveTask1Counter--;
// Is it time to start executing the task?
if (PreemptiveTask1Counter == SYNTHOS_PREEMPTIVETASK1_ONTIME)
    ContextSwitchIn(PreemptiveTask1());
// Is it time to pause executing the task?
if (PreemptiveTask1Counter == SYNTHOS_PREEMPTIVETASK1_OFFTIME)
    ContextSwitchOut(PreemptiveTask1());
// When counter reaches zero, reset it to its maximum
if (PreemptiveTask1Counter == 0)
    PreemptiveTask1Counter = SYNTHOS_PREEMPTIVETASK1_MAXCOUNT;

// Decrement the timer loop counter for preemptive task 2
PreemptiveTask2Counter--;
// Is it time to start executing the task?
if (PreemptiveTask2Counter == SYNTHOS_PREEMPTIVETASK2_ONTIME)
    ContextSwitchIn(PreemptiveTask2());
// Is it time to pause executing the task?
if (PreemptiveTask2Counter == SYNTHOS_PREEMPTIVETASK2_OFFTIME)
    ContextSwitchOut(PreemptiveTask2());
// When counter reaches zero, reset it to its maximum
if (PreemptiveTask1Counter == 0)
    PreemptiveTask1Counter = SYNTHOS_PREEMPTIVETASK1_MAXCOUNT;
}

```

1403

Figure 14b